

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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"This Bill (Mr. Peel's) was grounded on concurrent Reports of both Houses; it was passed by unanimous votes of both Houses; it was, at the close of the Session, a subject of high eulogium in the Speaker's Speech to the Regent, and in the Regent's Speech to the two Houses: now, then, I, William Cobbett, assert, that, to carry this Bill into effect is impossible; and I say, that, if this Bill be carried into full effect, I will give Castlereagh leave to lay me on a Gridiron and broil me alive, while Sidmouth may stir the coals, and Canning stand by and laugh at my groans."—Taken from Cobbett's Register, written at North Hempstead, Long Island, on the 24th of September, 1819, and published in England in November, 1819.

PEEL'S Bill, together with the laws about Small Notes, which last were in force when Peel's Bill was passed: these laws, all taken together, if they had gone into effect, would have put an end to all Small Notes on the first day of May 1823: but, to prevent this blowing up of the whole of the Funding System, an Act was passed, in the month of July, 1822, to prevent these laws, and especially that part of Peel's Bill which put an end to Small Bank of England Notes, from going into full effect!—Thus the System received a respite; but, thus did the Parliament fulfil the above Prophecy of September 1819.

TO
MR. FREDERICK JONES.

On the Confusion amongst the
Rag-Rooks.

SIR, Kensington, 14th July, 1825.

It is my duty to convey to you,
and in this public manner, the

thanks of many of those who have
written to me, during the last ten
days, and also of a large part of
those that I have conversed with
within that time. We are all sen-
sible of the good you have done.
You have, in one day, communi-

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]



cated more really useful knowledge to the people, than they would acquire from Mr. BROUGHAM's "best public instructor" in a whole lifetime.

Having thus communicated to you the thanks of the sensible and honest, with whom I come in contact, to which thanks I most heartily add my own, I shall proceed to give you some account of the confusion that you have produced amongst the Rag-Rooks by your most meritorious conduct, by which you have, it appears, enlightened even legislators and ministers; for, many of them appear not to have known *very precisely* what the law was upon this important subject. First of all, however, I must lay before you your *own petition*, as it stands in the *Journals* of the House of all Houses; that House which first made the paper-money for the express purpose of consolidating "the *glorious* Revolution;" that House which does not now know very well how to prevent that same paper-money from producing *another revolution*.

" 27^o DIE JUNII, 1825.—A Petition of Frederick Jones, of St. Philip and St. Jacob Out Parish, Bristol, complaining that bank notes are not paid in gold, was presented, and read; set-

ting forth, that on the 6th of June 1825, the petitioner went to the banking shop of Rickets, Thorne, and Courtney, in the City of Bristol, presented to a clerk there six of the 1l. notes of the said Rickets, and partners, and demanded gold in payment of them; that the said clerk told the petitioner, that the gold was locked up, and that he could not get at it; and that he further told the petitioner that the bank did not 'pretend to pay its notes in gold,' though the notes afore-said, held and presented by the petitioner, contained the words following, to wit; 'Bristol Castle Bank, High Street, and Wine Street. I promise to pay John Sayce, esquire, or bearer, one pound, on demand, value received; Bristol, the 28th day of January, 1825. For Rickets, Thorne, and Courtney, (signed) Jno. Courtney;' that at last this clerk tendered some gold, some silver, and some of the paper of this bank, which the petitioner did not take, because the clerk told him that he might have sover-
vereigns the next day; that the petitioner again went on the 7th of the said month of June, to the shop of the said bankers, and there presented for payment notes of the said bank to the

" amount of 45*l.*; that he there
 " then made a demand of gold in
 " payment of these last said notes,
 " that the cashier, and that the said
 " Courtney refused to make him
 " payment in gold; that the said
 " Courtney tendered the petitioner
 " Bank of England notes in pay-
 " ment of the said 45*l.*, and that
 " these Bank of England notes
 " the petitioner refused to take;
 " that after applying for legal ad-
 " vice, the petitioner finds that he
 " has no remedy but an action
 " at law, which he has resorted to,
 " and directed the parties to be
 " arrested; that he cannot, he is
 " informed, obtain judgment in a
 " shorter space of time than about
 " nine months, that the defend-
 " ants may withhold the money
 " for about a year beyond that
 " period, by means of a Writ of
 " Error; that in the meanwhile
 " he has to run all the risk as to
 " the ultimate ability of the de-
 " fendants to pay; and that af-
 " ter paying his own extra costs
 " incurred by the action, he may
 " have, in consequence of some
 " new law, bank notes to receive
 " in payment, which bank notes
 " may, if worth any thing at all,
 " not be worth at that time one
 " half of forty-five sovereigns;
 " therefore the petitioner, seeing
 " that the present laws authorize

" the issuing of a paper-money,
 " which is, in fact, not payable in
 " gold, seeing that this paper-
 " money is daily falling in value,
 " seeing that this has been and is
 " most injurious to the petitioner,
 " and has caused great wrong to
 " him to be done, prays that the
 " House will pass a law to insure
 " summary recovery of debts of
 " this sort, and also to cause the
 " parties issuing such dishonoured
 " paper, to pay, in case of such
 " refusals as aforesaid, double the
 " amount of the sum, the payment
 " of which shall be so refused, or
 " that the House will be pleased
 " to apply to this great and dis-
 " graceful and growing evil such
 " other remedy as to the wisdom
 " and the justice, and the good
 " faith of the House, may seem
 " most meet."

Thus, then, we have this peti-
 tion upon record; and time will tell
 us whether you, or Mr. MABERLY,
 understood this subject best. The
 Morning Chronicle's report repre-
 sents Mr. MABERLY as calling
 your petition *dishonest* and *untrue*.
 What is meant in this case by *dis-*
honesty, I leave the feelosofer and
 Mr. MABERLY to explain; but that
 you spoke the *truth* is now noto-
 rious; and it really seems that,
 if the Parliament had sitten a little

longer, a Bill would have been passed, with the hearty assent of both Houses, which Bill would have been founded upon the prayer of your petition.

The Parliament has separated; and it has separated with the mark of your petition upon it; the subject of which petition was of infinitely more importance than all the other matters brought before it during the whole session. But, now, *what will be done?* That is the question. Something the Government must do, or let all the gold go away, make another bank-restriction, and come to that dreadful thing called two prices. Yet, what is to be done, in the other direction? Will the Ministers dare face wheat at four shillings a bushel; that other and greater devil that they dread? Mr. CANNING has told us, that, "imagination cannot conceive what he would not *submit to*, rather than "return to bank-restriction and "legal tender;" that is to say, rather than resort to an issue of assignats. What HE would not submit to! Imagination cannot conceive what HE would not submit to! HE! Who is HE? What has HIS submitting to do with the matter? It is what the LANDLORDS will submit to. The question is how long they

will submit; whether *they* will go on till wheat come down to four shillings a bushel; or, in other words, whether they will suffer the Jews to take away the remainder of their estates. Never; and of that Mr. Canning may rest assured. Their language to the Ministers will be this: Small notes, or no small notes; bank-stoppage or no bank-stoppage; Jacobin, or Anti-jacobin; national faith, or no national faith; constitution, or no constitution; envy of surrounding nations, or not envy of surrounding nations: we will support you through thick and through thin; you may abuse whom you please and grind whom you please; but, in imitation of the Royal Duke, we declare, so help us God, that you shall not take away the remainder of our estates. We like this paper-money: we like this kind of way of deducting half the interest from the debt and dead-weight: this mode of proceeding likes us well: go on in this way: legal tender, assignats, two prices, spunging with the sponge held behind your backs: break up whatsoever you have a mind to break up; let the jack-daws inhabit the houses of the Wen: let be what will be, but you shall take away no more of our estates. We like the Church

and the army and the navy and the pensions and the sinecures: we have a large share of them all; but, if these cannot be had without taking away the rest of our estates, we must go without them; for those estates we will not part with unless compelled by main force.

This will be the language of the Landlords to the Ministers; and the latter will give way; and I cannot see any possible termination to this giving way short of another bank-restriction; for the gold is regularly and gradually leaving the country at the rate of at least *half a million sterling a month*. Mr. SMITH (Carrington. Oh! that word *Carrington*! it makes my blood boil every time I repeat it!) said, that the exchanges were *a little on the wrong side*. Your petition it was which drew forth this acknowledgment in Parliament. A *little*? What does he mean by a little? They are as much on the wrong side as they can be; that is to say, as long as the bank shall continue to pay in gold. SMITH CARRINGTON does not appear to know that gold coin can be got at the bank for three pounds seventeen and tenpence halfpenny an ounce, in exchange for bank notes. While that is the case, a Jew must be a

fool indeed to give a higher price for bar gold in the market; and Jews are by no means fools. The exchanges, therefore, cannot fall lower, as long as the bank has gold to exchange for bank-notes; but, this does not prevent the gold from *going away*; and away it does go accordingly. It is curious that, of all the brothers of the broad sheet, my great opponent and enemy the Old Times should be the only one that has published any one article upon this subject that has truth and common sense in it. The proprietors of that paper; I mean the principal proprietors, are two women, one married to a person of the name of Brodie, and the other to an attorney of the name of Carden. These are all of them people likely to have far-scenting noses. They see, in all human probability, which way the paper-money affair is likely to turn; and therefore they begin by times to put themselves upon the right side, in order, that, when the fruition of things arrive, they may be able to say, "we predicted all this: it is your own fault for not listening to our advice." I do not call this foul play; though I must not suffer ANNA BRODIE and MARY CHARLOTTE LOUISA CARDEN to come in for any share of

the Feast of the Gridiron. I mean to have a Farce acted upon that occasion, and these two and their husbands may be actors and actresses if they will, and I shall certainly invite them for that purpose. I shall invite Mr. PEEL, Mr. HUSKISSON, and Mr. CANNING, to take part in these private theatricals; but I will allow no one to have any share in the glory of the day but myself. I give them this notice beforehand, that they may experience no disappointment. I might hold the feast now if I would; for it has been declared in Parliament that Peel's Bill has been abandoned, as I said it would; I shall stop till the grand breaking up comes. The article that I am about to insert was published in the Old Times newspaper of Saturday last the 9th instant. Here it is, Sir, and I take the liberty to request you to read it with great attention.

"To the Editor of the Times.

"—Je dis la chose comme elle est."
VOLTAIRE.

"SIR,—The present price of standard gold bullion is 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce, and considering that the delay in coining at the Mint is equivalent to a small loss of interest on the outlay of capital, this price for standard

gold is in reality something above the Mint price; but as long as the Bank continues cash payments, gold bullion, whatever the quantity in the market (which at present is very trifling,) cannot well exceed the present price, because at this price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce, gold sovereigns may be had at the Bank.

"The exportation of gold (particularly to France) goes on regularly, and the exchange on Paris remains below par. In short, whether with relation to the exchanges, or the price or exportation of gold, the position of things during the last six months has varied but little.

"The Bank circulation since last year has not diminished: on the contrary, it has increased, and, as a natural consequence of the cheapness of money, our imports increase and our exports diminish; and then various schemes are afloat in order to effect an eternal separation between fools and their money.

"This being the state of things, it behoves us, before it be too late, to look to our stock of gold; and here *our task is delicate*, for if, in order to quiet the public mind, we give the go-by to the question, *and swear*

“ *off hand* as it were, and without
 “ entering into particulars, that
 “ we have a great deal of gold,
 “ then we lie, and are not to be
 “ trusted: and if, on the other
 “ hand, we say, and even prove
 “ beyond the possibility of doubt,
 “ that we have but little, then we
 “ destroy various pleasing illu-
 “ sions, and with the best inten-
 “ tions in the world, we make to
 “ ourselves a host of enemies.

“ *L'homme est de glace aux vérités,
 “ Il est de feu pour le mensonge.*”

“ But come what may, truth and
 “ plain dealing must be adhered
 “ to, and therefore I shall very
 “ frankly tell you all I know of
 “ the matter.

“ In the month of January or
 “ February last year, and before
 “ any exportation of gold had
 “ taken place, it was the constant
 “ daily complaint of the Bank
 “ Directors, that they had too
 “ much gold, and the amount of
 “ this gold in coin and bullion
 “ was then stated to be about
 “ 12,000,000*l.*—a sum large in
 “ itself, and considering that, with
 “ the exception of a capital of
 “ between four and five millions,
 “ the Bank has no means of ob-
 “ taining gold but by an issue of
 “ notes—considering, again, that
 “ the Bank notes in circulation
 “ during the month of Janu-

“ ary, 1824, amounted to about
 “ 20,000,000*l.*,—and finally con-
 “ sidering that a very great pro-
 “ portion of these notes rested on
 “ Government securities—I say,
 “ considering all these things, it
 “ is quite impossible that the stock
 “ of gold at the Bank in the
 “ month of January, 1824, could
 “ exceed 12,000,000*l.*; and the
 “ probability is, that it fell one
 “ or two millions short of this
 “ amount. As it has, however,
 “ been stated most confidently,
 “ that the Bank, at the period al-
 “ luded to, possessed 12,000,000*l.*
 “ of gold, we will at once put an end
 “ to all dispute by taking this sum
 “ as the basis of our calculations.
 “ It is admitted, then, that on the
 “ 1st of January, 1824, the Bank
 “ was in the possession of gold
 “ coin and bullion of the value of
 “ 12,000,000*l.*

“ Now, according to a return
 “ made to the House of Commons,
 “ it appears that the quantity of
 “ gold exported during the year
 “ 1824, was 1,134,407 ounces,
 “ being of the value of about
 “ 4,400,000*l.*; and, according to
 “ a second return, it appears that
 “ the quantity of gold exported
 “ from the 5th of January to the
 “ 5th of April, of the present
 “ year, is 536,673 ounces, being
 “ of the value of about 2,100,000*l.*;

" and as the exportation of gold
 " has regularly continued up to
 " the present period, if we add to
 " the official accounts the quan-
 " tity of gold exported in the
 " interval between the 5th of
 " and the present date, we
 " shall find that the value of the
 " gold exported during the pre-
 " sent year will amount to about
 " 4,000,000*l.*

" But these returns, which are
 " made by the Customs to the
 " House of Commons, neither do
 " nor can include the whole of
 " the gold exported; for, as the
 " exportation of gold is free, and
 " that it pays no outward duty, it
 " is quite clear that what with
 " smugglers, travellers to the con-
 " tinent, and captains of ships
 " who take home the balance of
 " their freights in gold, the quan-
 " tity of gold exported must
 " greatly exceed the returns made
 " from the Custom-house: but of
 " this I shall say nothing, because
 " while gold has been exported
 " in large quantities, some small
 " quantities may also have been
 " imported, though from the state
 " of the exchanges for this long
 " time past, this could have been
 " but to a very trifling extent, and
 " can never be equivalent to the
 " quantity exported, and which
 " does not appear in the official

" returns, because it was never
 " entered at the Custom-house.

" This is the account; and
 " having laid things carefully to-
 " gether, I have little doubt but
 " it is correct.

" Seeing, therefore, that the
 " stock of gold in the Bank of
 " England on the 1st of January,
 " 1824, was 12,000,000*l.*,—see-
 " ing that gold of the value of
 " upwards of 8,000,000*l.* has since
 " been exported,—seeing that the
 " exportation of gold (according
 " to the official returns) proceeds
 " at the average rate of about
 " 700,000*l.* per month,—seeing
 " that the circulation of the Bank
 " of England since last year has
 " not diminished but increased,
 " and seeing that no measures are
 " in progress to reduce this circu-
 " lation;—seeing, I say, all these
 " things, I think *we may very*
 " *fairly calculate on another sus-*
 " *pension of cash payments.*

" DANIEL HARDCASTLE."

Now, if this gentleman be cor-
 rect in his figures, his conclusion
 is inevitable; or, rather, the con-
 clusion to which he points. He
 is of opinion, that there must be
 another Bank-restriction; and so
 am I. I like his expression of
 "*swearing off hand.*" This is
 what was brought forth by your

petition; but this swearing is of no use; and Mr. ROBINSON seems to have said to his colleagues, "Swear you as much as you please, but I will swear for nothing, for my part." If, after all this swearing, you should be right; if Bank notes should be worth very little in a couple of years' time, surely poor Ogden may then rest quiet in his grave; aye, and even the unfortunate CASEY, whose letter, humble as it was, has been made such use of, may find sufficient reason not to envy the object of his supplications!

In the meanwhile, we gather from the newspapers, that they think at any rate that there is some scheme or other on foot for giving a check to the issues of country bankers. Two or three of these papers have given us hints to this effect. I can hardly believe it, however; that is to say, I can hardly believe that there is any project of a law for producing such an effect; for the laws of the last Session have all a tendency the contrary way, as far as they relate to this matter. In Ireland, which is already inundated with paper-money, a law has been passed to give a wider spread to the inundation. Divers paper-shops, which are authorized

to be opened in that country, are only now about to begin their operations, though prices are nearly as high in that country as in this. In Scotland there is no money but paper-money; and there is none in England, except in and about London. The Government must therefore be mad, absolutely mad, in the true sense of the word; that is to say, crazy, out of its senses, not knowing at all what it does, if it do any act to check that increase which is the very life and soul of a paper-money system.

However, this argument against the adoption of some such measure ought not to be conclusive with the people of England, as long as they recollect the case of CASTLEREAGH; which case was this: He was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was the Ministerial leader in the House of Commons; he was the great doer and projector of every measure brought forward. VANSITTART went through the forms of bringing in the Small-note Bill, but Castlereagh was the spokesman. The Bill was passed on the 22d of July 1822; and CASTLEREAGH cut his own throat at North Cray, in Kent, on the 12th of the next month of August (being the King's birthday) of that same year; so

that he cut his own throat just twenty-one days after he had assisted in the passing of that Bill.

Now, mark, this was the leading Minister in the House of Commons; this was the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; but, besides this, he was, at the time when he cut his own throat, acting Secretary of State for the *Home Department*, and also acting Secretary of State for the *Colonial Department*. Thus he was, in fact, the Government, the two other Secretaries being absent, and having left their offices under his direction and control. Well, then, the Kentish Coroner's Jury, the Coroner being JOSEPH CRATTAR, of Deptford, having made an inquest on the body, gave a verdict that the "Most Noble Robert Marquis of Londonderry" had, for some time previously to "the 12th of August, laboured under a grievous disorder, and had become of INSANE MIND"! What! a man insane, and left with the whole management of the Government upon his hands. In order to show that this opinion of the Kentish Jury was correct, there was a letter published, signed, "WEL-LINGTON," and addressed to CASTLEREAGH's doctor, in which letter this great Captain states, that it

appears that CASTLEREAGH labours under a *delusion*. This letter was dated on the 9th of August; and yet the Government was left in CASTLEREAGH's hands. The *Courier* newspaper, on the 20th of August, gave numerous testimonials that Castlereagh had not been in his right senses for TWO MONTHS previous to the day of the cutting of his throat; and this writer produced an instance of his *conduct in Parliament*, "which but too truly demonstrated a loss of intellect." This writer gives us an instance of his having the *French Ambassador brought into his dressing-room*. He gives us another instance of his going to wait upon the King, and suddenly turning back without going into the gate of Carlton Palace. In short, either this story about insanity was a lie from the beginning to the end, or this man, while he was holding or managing the offices of the three Secretaries of State, was insane. I believe him to have been insane; but I cannot believe that, without believing also that the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the leadership of the Ministry in the House of Commons, and that, in fact, the conducting of the greater part of the affairs of the Cabinet, were, for a

considerable time, committed to the discretion of a fellow absolutely out of his senses.

With this case before us, therefore, we shall act a wise part in believing nothing to be impossible. It was an *insane man*, observe, (or these people all lie most dreadfully,) who was the great proposer and defender of the Small-note Bill. To have said, in print, on the day that that Bill was passed, that the great statesman CASTLEREAGH was insane; to have said that the House of Commons was cheering incessantly the speeches of an insane man; to have said that they passed laws suggested by an insane man; to have said this, what is the punishment that it would not have brought down upon the head of the asserter! Let us, therefore, be quiet. Let us wait to see what take place; and not say that any thing is impossible.

In the meanwhile, the advocates for the rag system are greatly upon the stir; and PETER MACCULLUCH has come forth with his opinions concerning the effects, or, rather, probable effects of your petition, and of the discussions which have arisen out of it. But, say you, in the Devil's name, who is this PETER MACCULLUCH? I will tell you. PETER

was and is the Editor of a Scotch newspaper, called *The Scotsman*; for you may always know a real Scotchman by his leaving the *h* out of the word. He would get rid of the word altogether if he could; but he gets rid of as much of it as he can; and therefore he calls himself a *Scotsman*. PETER's paper was the great vehicle of that great oracle RICARDO, who, as the *feelosofer* of the Morning Chronicle told us, cleared half a million of money "in the most honourable way possible, and simply by watching the turn of the market." As nothing is immortal in this world, poor RICARDO died; but, in order to perpetuate his principles, he bequeathed money (part of the half million got by watching the turn of the market) to pay a man to go about the country to read to people about RICARDO, and about watching the turn of the market; for the lecturer is to inculcate the principles of RICARDO, which principles lie in a very narrow compass, namely, that it is a folly to have gold and silver in circulation, seeing that paper-money is cheaper, and that it answers all purposes just as well. PETER was appointed to be his lecturer, and he goes about reading to the people, and, as the

broad sheet has told us, to Mr. PEELE, to Lord LIVERPOOL, to Mr. HUSKISSON, and to Mr. CANNING, amongst others, these *Ricardo Lectures*. Peter is a fellow-labourer with his countrymen Mr. BROUGHAM and Dr. BIRKBECK, in establishing a *London University*, wherein enterprising and enlightened young men, with hands too soft to labour for their bread, and with spirits too high to wear a livery, being, besides, too low of stature, and too narrow across the shoulders to look well behind a carriage, or to be viewed with complaisance when holding a plate to a lady; wherein, I say, these enterprising and enlightened young persons are to be taught how parks and packs of hounds are to be got, without any effort either of body or of mind, without personal strength and personal beauty, without having been favoured with hardly human shape; with round eyes, hook nose, sallow skin; with odour like that of a negro; but simply and solely by watching the turn of the market.

Thus, Sir, you have an account of PETER, who is still the Editor of the "*Scotsman*." Thus informed you will, with the more satisfaction, proceed to read the remarks of PETER upon the discussions relative to your Petition.

find this extract from PETER in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 5th of July; and the feelosofer of that paper says, that he thinks that PETER's views upon the subject are sound. You, who are a painter, may possibly know what *sound views* are. I do not; but we are now going to see what PETER's views are, at any rate.

"Mr. HUME, we believe, *may have done good* in England, by the discussions which he has provoked on the state of the currency. It is *now* made notorious enough that *country bankers*, as well as the Bank of England, are bound to pay their own notes in gold, and that Bank of England paper is *not a legal tender*, and that no one is bound to accept of such paper as payment of country bank notes. It is true, also, that there is no longer a *summary* method in England, of compelling payment of such notes, but the holder of a country bank note has just the same means of compelling payment in gold, that he has of enforcing payment of any other obligation. We are not afraid, therefore, that country bankers will seek delay, under cover of existing forms, to the utter ruin of their credit, and with the certainty of having

" ultimately to pay costs. In
 " Scotland, we have fortunately
 " a very summary method of pro-
 " ceeding. We can, if even a
 " 23s. note be not immediately
 " paid in gold, or silver, protest it
 " for non-payment, and forthwith
 " give a charge of *payment on*
 " *letters of horning*. We are
 " quite secure then against being
 " tampered with in this manner;
 " but we should be extremely
 " sorry to see bankers of known
 " substance and solvency put to
 " expense and trouble, either
 " through *ill-nature or an absurd*
 " *panic*. The accommodation af-
 " forded by a paper circulation is
 " incalculable, and, in Scotland
 " at least, the *risk from forgery or*
 " *bankruptcy* is much less than
 " what would be encountered from
 " *base coin*. Here our circula-
 " tion may be said to be *all of*
 " *paper*; and it is *infinitely*
 " *cheaper* than that of metallic
 " currency. If, from public con-
 " fidence in our national and pro-
 " vincial banks, our coin as well
 " as our bullion has been ex-
 " ported—for *value of course*—
 " we should deeply regret, if, in
 " consequence of *groundless ap-*
 " *prehension*, it should become
 " necessary to repurchase bullion
 " to serve as a general currency.
 " The loss would be prodigious:

" and though it should merely be
 " to lessen the gains of the Bank
 " of England and bankers gene-
 " rally, we do not see why we
 " should be unwilling, while *safe*
 " ourselves, that others should
 " reap profit from general confi-
 " dence. We hold that we are
 " the more likely to *thrive our-*
 " *selves*, that *others are thriving*
 " *around us*. It is needless, we
 " conceive, to enter a caveat
 " against being thought favour-
 " able to a paper currency, *not*
 " *convertible into gold*. Our opi-
 " nions on that subject are well
 " known, and remain unaltered."

You see, then, that Peter is
 pretty much puzzled. He could
 not very well *censure* Mr. Hume,
 who is one of his patrons; but his
 words are as little short of censure
 as he could make them. They have
 a summary remedy in Scotland,
 Peter says. What letters of *horn-*
ing are I cannot say, and I wish
 not to know; but, if you are to
 begin by a protest, and then to
 resort to a lawyer, to get a one
 pound note turned into gold, this
 is a pretty sort of *gold currency*.
 Peter, however, would be sorry
 to see, he says, bankers exposed
 to expense and trouble from "*ill-*
nature" or "*absurd panic*." No, no,
 Peter; that panic is not absurd
 which arises from the fact that you

state, that the circulation of your country is all of paper. If this be the case, your bankers must be wretched fools, or most determined rogues. If they have gold wherewith to pay their notes, they must be fools to keep the gold locked up and send forth their paper. If they have not gold wherewith to pay their notes, they know that they are issuing promises which they are unable, if called upon, to make good, and therefore must be most desperate rogues. You talk of no panic but absurd panic; but, is that fear absurd, which is grounded upon a fact like that stated by yourself? Is it not a sensible fear? Is it not a fear that every wise man will entertain? And ought not all men to be wise? And if all were to go for payment, would the bankers have gold to pay them with? And, if they had not gold to pay them with, would they not be intentional rogues?

PETER says, that "*the risk from forgery or bankruptcy is much less than would be encountered from base coin.*" So, here is the Ricardo Lecturer telling us, having the incomparable brass to tell us to our faces, that the counterfeiting of sovereigns, a thing so difficult to effect, and which has never been effected but in so tri-

fling a degree; here is this PETER with impudence sufficient to tell us that the risk of loss from the forgery of notes *and from the bankruptcy of bankers*, is less, aye, and *much less*, than would be encountered from the counterfeiting of the sovereigns. When, a few years ago, MINCHIN (the Attorney) became bankrupt as a banker at Gosport, the newspapers told us (I read it in Long Island that "*the wailing and lamentation and distress could not have been greater, in that county, if there had been a dead corpse in every third house in the county.*") Monsters! And have they the audacity to tell us, that the risk of loss by paper-money is *much less* than the risk of loss by counterfeit sovereigns! Thousands upon thousands, and hundreds of thousands of poor men, have been ruined and almost driven to distraction from the loss by paper-money. In Hampshire, at the time I was speaking of, thousands of poor creatures, who had two or three pounds saved out of their harvest sweat, to pay their rent with, to lay in fuel for the winter, or for other purposes almost necessary to their bare existence; thousands upon thousands of them were plunged into misery by the break-

ing of this one bank. And here is a man with the Scotch impudence to tell us, that their risk of loss would have been *much greater* if they had had gold coin instead of the notes of Minchin and Co. Did such an effect ever arise from counterfeiting the coin? Will PETER tell us any instance of people's being ruined at this rate by counterfeit coin? The thing is impossible. The coining must be going on at every smith's shop. Besides, the most simple persons know, by the ring of a sovereign, whether it be good or bad. Even if the Government break, it cannot diminish the value of the sovereign. Amidst all convulsions, however terrible, gold is still gold; and yet here is an impudent Scotchman to tell us, that there is more risk in possessing it, and much more risk, than in possessing bank notes.

We come, now, to PETER's grand Ricardo doctrine, namely, the *cheapness* of paper-money. This is his favourite doctrine. This is the real Scotch economy, to be taught in the London University. PETER acknowledges, or, his words, though he states the matter hypothetically, amount to an acknowledgment, that our coin and our bullion "*have been exported.*" And then he says,

"we should deeply regret if it should become necessary to *purchase it back again* to serve as a general currency." The "*loss would be prodigious.*" Now, then, we have PETER's confession that our coin and bullion have been exported. He himself says, "*for value, of course.*" So, then, we have sent away our real money, and have *got the value of it in goods from foreign nations.* And this they call prosperity, do they! We are condemned, then, mind, to have a perpetual paper currency; a currency of no intrinsic value; a currency liable to continual fluctuations; a currency constantly producing calamities in different parts of the country equal to the having of a dead corpse lying in every third house; a currency creating an incessant and unjust transfer of property, now ruining landlords, now farmers, now merchants and manufacturers, creating disturbances between masters and men, heart burnings between labourers and employers; a currency liable to be disturbed by the nature of the harvest; a currency big with dangers to the state itself, and constantly threatening the whole frame of Government with dissolution: according to PETER himself, we have sent away our gold

currency and got goods in exchange for it, and we are condemned to this infernal paper-money; or, we have to get the gold back again to use as currency, and have to give other nations thirty or forty millions worth of goods. And this the brazen and stupid creatures call the cause of "*prosperity*"!

Aye, says PETER MACCULLUCH, joint projector with Mr. BROUGHAM and the sensible LORD JOHN RUSSELL, of the "London University": aye, says Scotsman PETER; but I wish not to get the gold back again. I should regret if it should become necessary to repurchase the gold to serve as a currency; I should regret if we were to do this, "in consequence of *groundless* apprehension." Aye, Peter; but suppose the apprehension should *not* be groundless; suppose there should be a well grounded apprehension? And, your own statement with regard to the currency of Scotland shows that such apprehension would be well grounded. You may regret, PETER, as long as you please; but back we must have the gold; wheat must come to four shillings a bushel; or there must be a barefaced issue of assignats.

According to PETER's own account of the matter, gold pay-

ments are merely a *sham*; for he acknowledges that we have not the gold to pay with, and he applauds the wisdom of not having the gold. The loss, he says, would be prodigious. To be sure, we should be compelled to give back to foreign nations, in goods, for the gold, that value which, in goods, we have received for the gold. By this trick of paper-money, we have in reality got so many millions worth of goods that *do not belong to us*. We have paid for them, it is true, but we have paid for them in that which ought to have remained here to pass from hand to hand. It is a slight-of-hand trick that has served the purposes of the **THING** for the moment; that has given the big **THING** a respite. But the the **THING** must come to book at last. It must get the gold back by the drawing in of paper; or it must issue assignats, and have two prices.

While only one nation plays tricks like these, the system will serve such a shallow coxcomb as this for an argument, and he may repeat the balderdash of Ricardo about the *cheapness* of paper-money. But if such a system be good for one nation, it must be good for another nation, and it must be good for all nations.

Now, then, suppose *all nations were to adopt this system*, what would then become of Peter's bright idea of a *cheap currency*? All the nations would have to send away their gold in exchange for goods. If all had to send their gold away, in exchange for goods, *no nation would give any goods for the gold!* So that here PETER's system would come to a stand at the outset. This alone is sufficient to show the gross ignorance of RICARDO and of PETER; to show their utter incapacity to see above an inch before their noses, and to show, moreover, what men JENKINSON, HUSKISSON, CANNING, and PEEL must be, to go and listen to the trash of such lecturers.

Imagine a tradesman of Bristol, and suppose that gold and silver are, as they used to be, the only circulating money of the country. Suppose this tradesman's affairs to be such as to cause him to have, on an average, a hundred pounds in his till. Suppose this man to have heard of the Scotch-Jew economy; and suppose him to empty his till, and to send the contents off to London to purchase goods, he putting into his till, instead of the gold and silver, *paper promises to pay*; and then suppose him to begin to circulate

these promises instead of the 100*l.* of real money. Suppose all this, and you have a pretty correct idea of what this nation has been at, acting as it has, and as it does, on the Peter Macculluch-Ricardo system. No doubt the Bristol tradesman, if people would circulate his paper, would be very "*prosperous*." No doubt he would say that he had discovered a very "*cheap currency*." No doubt he would say, with Peter, that, to refuse to circulate his paper, and thereby compel him to sell goods to the amount of 100*l.* to supply the place of the paper, would be "*a loss prodigious*." But the rascally trickster ought to remember, that he could not *lose* that which never was *really his*. It was his duty to keep the 100*l.* to *circulate*. This was his due proportion; and his being compelled to *purchase it back with goods* is no more than just, as it takes away from him that advantage which he, by a scoundrel trick, had obtained over his neighbours and brother tradesmen.

The next time that the brothers of the broad sheet tell us that our profound Finance and Trade Ministers have been to hear PETER, I hope they will have to tell us that they have taken this Register in their pockets, and asked PETER

to explain himself a little upon the subject of a cheap currency. They may, then, also ask him, who he means by "*ourselves*" and "*us*," in the last sentence but one of the Scotch feelosofer and Jew paragraph. PETER says, that he does not see that we ought to be unwilling that *others* (meaning paper-money makers and Jews and Jobbers) should thrive, while we ourselves are thriving. Yes, PETER; but suppose we ourselves are *not thriving* while these vermin thrive. Suppose the reptiles cause an infliction upon us as severe as that of a dead corpse in every third house; suppose the tricky crew bring thousands of thousands of landlords, and hundreds of thousands of farmers to ruin in 1822; suppose the pernicious vermin cause a violation of contracts and a breaking up of families every four or five years; suppose their operations cause a robbery upon the poor, and an everlasting heart-burning between the poor and the rich; suppose that the Government, by the tolerating of this great and growing and disgraceful evil, places all property in jeopardy, defies human foresight and human prudence to make property secure; violates marriage contracts, violates wills, violates every bargain

for time, snatches the bread from the poor man's lips, and conveys it into the hungry guts of a blaspheming Jew. It is not "*thriving*," PETER: we *ourselves* are not thriving, PETER, when the vermin, the very refuse of human kind, are suffered to scourge us thus. But they, the vermin, are thriving all the while; and you, PETER, seem resolved to thrive along with them if you can.

So much for PETER MACCULLUCH, and his cheap currency, that makes us thrive. It may be interesting for you to know what the Government broad sheet says upon this subject. As to the Morning Chronicle, it is in the hands of a *feelosofer*. Peter is a *feelosofer*; and the Scotch hang together like burrs. But in the New Times newspaper we have the voice of a Doctor of Civil Law; and a fellow heartily disposed to swear what the Ministers think; or rather, what he thinks they think. Let us, therefore, hear him in his paper of the 6th of July. Only mark the amiable *simplicity* of this Doctor. But let us first hear him.

"From a conversation which
"passed on Monday in the *House*
"of *Lords*, it appears that in some
"parts of the country Provincial
"Banks have refused to pay their

"notes in gold. Such refusal
 "has arisen from mere misappre-
 "hension, for it is clear that the
 "required payment is directed by
 "the existing laws. Gold is the only
 "legal tender, whether for Bank
 "Notes or for any other securities.
 "It has, however, been made mat-
 "ther of complaint, that the mode
 "of enforcing this payment is by
 "action at law, and not by sum-
 "mary process. Perhaps sum-
 "mary process would be better ;
 "and it seems to be the intention
 "of the Legislature to pass a law
 "in the course of next Session to
 "that effect. But though we
 "deem it *right* that the holders of
 "Bank Notes should have the
 "means of enforcing payment in
 "gold, if they please, yet we
 "are strongly of opinion, that in
 "a *national* point of view, the ge-
 "neral adoption of a *metallic* cur-
 "rency would be a *serious evil*.
 "Some time ago, vast quantities
 "of our gold coin were exported
 "for the purpose of melting it
 "down.—If our population were
 "now universally to require gold
 "in payment of Bank Notes, it
 "would become necessary to im-
 "port bullion at a certain *national*
 "loss. A paper currency, on the
 "contrary, so long as it is secured
 "by the liability of the issuer to
 "pay in gold, occasions, compa-

"ratively, *no expense*, and must
 "always be in a *sound and healthy*
 "state. We *trust*, therefore, that
 "where no rational apprehensions
 "are entertained of the solidity of
 "a particular bank, the holders of
 "its notes *will not*, out of a trou-
 "blesome, *litigious* disposition,
 "think of *insisting* on payment
 "in cash."

So, you see, "it appears" that
 this Doctor of Civil Law never
 heard of any thing that took place
 in the House of Commons, but
 only of what took place in the
 House of Lords. Judge of the
 character of this fellow from his
 asserting that the refusal to pay in
 gold arose entirely from misappre-
 hension, though the contrary was
 so fully established before the
 House of Commons. As to the
 rest of this paragraph, it is pre-
 cisely in the strain of PETER MAC-
 CULLUCH, and I have not the
 smallest doubt that PETER'S is the
 doctrine at Whitehall. It is the
 doctrine in this way. The pretty
 Gentlemen there know that they
 cannot pay in gold. That, there-
 fore, is their man, who is ready to
 swear that the paper-money is the
 best in all ways whatever. They
 are afraid to listen to reason.
 They are afraid to hear the truth.
 They dare not return to a gold
 currency. Their only hope is,

that they shall be able to get along, and to perpetuate a paper money; and thus keep the landlords quiet, and, above all things, keep their own places. In conclusion, let me beseech you, to be assured that you have done a great deal of good; that, though there are so many interests combined in favour of this hellish system, which every now and then spreads over a county a calamity equal to that of a dead corpse in every third house; though there are so many interests combined in support of it, it is utterly impossible for it to get along beyond that period when the Jews shall have drawn away the gold from the bank. As that point of time approaches, there will be numerous persons seeking to provide themselves with gold; and you, by your meritorious conduct, have made the law upon the subject to be thoroughly understood. Once more, therefore, be pleased to accept of my thanks, and to be assured that I remain,

Your sincere Friend, and

Most obedient Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

P. S. In my last Register there was an error in page 103. I there said that the debt must be a debt of forty shillings, in order to en-

able you to *arrest* the parties. I should have said a debt of TEN POUNDS. Forty shillings is a sum sufficient for the *bringing of an action*. If it be a debt under forty shillings, you cannot bring the action. You must go to a Court of Conscience, or something of that sort. So that it will be necessary to have the debt amount to forty shillings, for the purpose of worrying the rag-rook with an action. In Hampshire, he may be brought before the Bishop's Court for a one pound note; and there is generally some little court or other before which to bring the rook.

To me the most astonishing thing of all is, that the nobility and great landlords should suffer this thing to go on. End in a convulsion it must, of one sort or another, unless they come to equitable adjustment; and even that would give a complete topsyturvy to the whole system of Government. But one thing is certain; the enemies of the nobility and gentry, and of the Parliament as now constituted, must wish the paper to increase in quantity till it get to an amount which will make the revolution complete.

I am again obliged to put off the fulfilment of my intention of

drawing up and publishing a little manual, containing instruction how to pursue the rag-rooks. I am obliged to put this off, in order to have room for inserting the following article, which I take from the *Morning Chronicle*, containing a Report of the proceedings at a Meeting of the Gospel Tract Society, which will, I dare say, amuse my readers as much as it has me. Dr. BIRKBECK, Mr. BROUGHAM's and Peter MACCULLUCH's associate to establish the London University, contrived, the other day, in one of his clishmaclaver lectures, to which the Duke of Sussex said he had listened with such delight, thereby verifying my prediction (made to the mechanics themselves), that they would soon be taken under the protection of the *great* as soon as they became at all likely to be formidable in political influence; this Doctor of the Winds, during a late lecture to the humbug mechanics, contrived to twist in an eulogium upon Martin Luther, that man who prayed to God for many wives and few children. In spite, however, of this eulogium upon Luther, the Catholic religion appears to be surprisingly upon the increase in point of numbers. This circumstance has stirred the gall of the Gospellers;

who, as you will see, in the report of their Tract Society, discover their rage in terms quite suitable to their minds and their cause! I can do no more at present than merely insert the article, adding to it an account of what passed before the sitting Alderman in London, when the Catholics went to obtain justice on these members of the church militant. Another time I shall make some remarks upon the article, at present I have neither time nor room.

—
*From the Morning Chronicle of
11th July.*

GOSPEL TRACT SOCIETY.

For some days past the walls of the Metropolis had been placarded, announcing that on the 7th instant, at six o'clock in the evening, the Anniversary Meeting of the above Society would be held at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. At five o'clock, on the above evening, the doors of the great room of the Tavern were opened, and before the hour appointed for the commencement of business, the place was crowded to excess, by elegant and well-dressed females as well as males. The Chair was taken by Mr. Peto, the Treasurer of the Society, in the absence of Dr. Hawker, the President thereof. The Secretary, Mr. Palmer, read the Report, which, among other matters, called the attention of Protestants to the increase of Popery—the Man of Sin—which had of late, it said, gained considerable ground.

A Mr. *Hope*, or as some of the papers call him, Dr. Hope, of Chatham, proposed the first Resolution,

in doing which he took care to vomit forth the usual calumnies against Popery. When Mr. or Dr. Hope had concluded,

The Rev. Mr. *Tyrrell*, a Pastor of the Catholic Congregation at Stratford, made an attempt to address the Chair, in refutation of the base and bigotted calumnies he had been compelled to listen to. The attempt of this gentleman to vindicate his religious principles from the foul slanders cast upon them produced the most vehement uproar and confusion from the saint-like Gospellers, whose conduct was more like the savages in the wilds of America than the (pretended) disciples of a book that inculcates meekness, forbearance, and charity. The most opprobrious and scurrilous epithets were lavished on Mr. Tyrrell, who stood the ravings of the fanatics with courage and firmness. — “Turn him out” — “Down with the vagabond Papist” — “No Popery” — “Where are the Constables” — “Sons of the Devil” — “Imps of Hell” — and similar expressions, were vociferated by the managers and creatures of the meeting, while Mr. Tyrrell stood undaunted, and occasionally exclaiming, “Is this your English liberality? Shame, shame!” The Rev. Joseph Irons called loudly for the peace officers, and denounced the intruder as one of the most impudent “sons of the devil,” that ever dared to interrupt a Christian assembly. The Police officers were at length called in to allay the commotion, and no less than seven were brought successively to take Mr. Tyrrell into custody, but not one of them dared to lay hands on the ungodly Popish Priest, because no one had the hardihood to make a charge against him. We must here observe, that Mr. Alexander, the respectable landlord of the tavern, cautioned the constables against laying hands on Mr. Tyrrell, to whose character and respectability he bore testimony, and said, that the meeting was, to all intents and purposes, a public one,

and that therefore those who felt themselves calumniated had a right to be heard in their defence. While one part of the modern Gospellers were thus venting their fury at Mr. Tyrrell, another set of the gospel desperadoes attacked Mr. Rolph, who had not interfered in the proceedings of the meeting, and after striking him on the head, and kicking him in the body, he was forcibly carried out of the room, and would have been thrown over the banisters of the staircase into the hall, to his inevitable destruction, if Mr. Alexander had not again most kindly and manfully interfered, and rescued Mr. Rolph from the hands of these Gospelling ruffians. The conduct of Mr. Alexander is beyond all praise, and it has secured him the esteem and gratitude of all true friends to free discussion of every religious denomination. The Rev. Mr. Tyrrell, anxious for the safety of his friend, quitted the room, and was followed by upwards of two hundred ladies and gentlemen, many of whom commended his conduct, and reprobated in the strongest terms the shameful proceedings of the Gospellers. Indeed, we must say the behaviour of these haters of Popery was most cowardly in their brutal attack on Mr. Rolph, who is a gentleman of small stature, and therefore incapable of making any powerful resistance, while Mr. Tyrrell, who had a commanding appearance, kept the yellers at bay, though several blows were aimed at him, and he received a severe stroke on his arm.

Order being in some measure restored, several gentlemen proceeded to address the Meeting, and administer to the gaping credulous auditory the usual doses of cant and calumny. Most of them deprecated the horrible spirit of interference at meetings of *God's children*. It was not to be tolerated that discussions should be suffered with the Papists, “the murderers of our forefathers, men who came with all the effrontery of Satan; and because they were

ready to crouch under the Apocalyptic beast, wished to make vassals of free-born Protestants." One Rev. Gentleman, Mr. Francis, said, that the "Whole Duty of Man," was a lie from beginning to end. [Hear!] He once saw a book entitled, "Thirty-nine Criterions whereby a man may know whether or not he is in a state of grace." Now he (Mr. F.) would fling thirty-six of these reasons overboard [laughter]. There was an old woman whom he knew; she had travelled from "Dan to Beersheba," by a short cut, [Laughter], after the Lord had delivered her. People might smile, but "let them laugh as wins." [Great laughter.] This dear woman had won! She found out her sinnership and found out her Saviourship too. [Applause.] He recollected a text of Scripture, where it was said that Jehovah would "break the neck of the ungodly;" and he supposed it meant putting an end to their jaw, as was the case with the *impudent rascal* who had interrupted them to-night. [Great applause.]

The Rev. Mr. Irons had one request to make in the name of the Master he served—he requested the Meeting would keep their seats—they were not to be frightened by fears of the Inquisition or the hierarchy of Rome. [Cheers.] If any one attempted to excite further disturbance, he entreated he might be handed over to the custody of the civil officers. [Applause.]

The Rev. Mr. Dowling rejoiced in the Society, because Dr. Hawker was the President. [Applause.] It presented the *marrow and fatness of the Gospel to the dear elect of Jehovah*, according to his predestinated decrees. [Hear, hear!] Although the carnality of men was opposed to it, yet a few simple hearted sons and daughters of Zion exhilarated their souls in this choice feast. [Applause.] It was also a very cheap feast, for the tracts were only 3s. a hundred, [Applause,] and they might scatter

their "crumbs of comfort" to the perishing souls. [Great applause.]

The Reverend Mr. Jones, when he looked at the Address, saw it was the object of the Tracts printed by the Society, to extend and explain the principles of the Gospel. He thought the Tracts already published (twenty-one in number) were calculated to do so; and he doubted not those that were to follow would be of a similar character. The friends of the Society should exert themselves in its behalf, as they saw from the occurrences of the evening, that their enemies were alive and active. Mr. Jones said, that a lady in America was very sorry to see so little italic in modern publications—she meant by italic so little Scripture. [Hear!] He remembered when the French frigates landed in Wales, a pious Gospel Minister preached to the Frenchmen, and showed them his Bible, and gave them a *very good supper at his house*; and they all went away, saying, that if this was the Gospel they would never invade Wales again. [Great applause.]—Welshmen were very allegorical—they said that the Pope sat over a vessel full of smuggled goods—a pack of linsey-woolsey human merits, but that St. Paul opened the custom-house and proved the goods contraband. [Applause and laughter.]

While these Gentlemen were addressing the company, the Rev. Mr. Towers, Catholic Priest of Taunton, entered the room without the least knowledge of what had previously taken place. The relation of the Gospel Minister and the Frenchmen naturally struck his ear, and he asked who had taught the Frenchmen Welsh?

Rev. Mr. George, of Wales, said that we are called in these times to fight a great battle with the Devil. [Hear, hear!] We must load our guns with the ammunition of the Spirit, and fire away like good veterans, without minding the popguns of our Roman Catholic puny assail-

ants. [Great laughter and cheering.] Nothing was half so good as this Tract Society. To be sure their Tracts were not big volumes like "Owen's Spiritual Mindedness," or "Gill's Body of Divinity;" but they were still something better than blank cartridges. [Hear! and laughter.] They should be full of the sweetness and deliciousness of Gospel. [Hear!] They were putting the gospel plough into fallow ground, and must expect such great blocks of stones now and then as that presented to them this night. [Hear! and laughter.] As to Popery, he really thought that the essence of Popery did not consist in smoking frankincense, or muttering prayers to the Virgin or St. Joseph of Nepomuscene, but *there was a worse Popery—namely, Protestant Popery, [hear, hear!] which puts up human merits, and puts down the beautiful doctrines of election and reprobation. [Applause.]*—These doctrines alone constitute true religion.—"I deny it," exclaimed the Rev. Mr. Towers.

Rev. Mr. Irons: Seize him! hand him over to the peace officer! [Great tumult ensued.]

Chairman: I must call on the constable to comprehend any one as disturbs a peaceable assembly! [Great applause mingled with murmurs.] I beg the meeting will keep their seats, so that the persons bent upon disturbing the proceedings may be more easily seen and handed over to the officers.

The Rev. Mr. Towers still appealed to the Chair, and begged to be heard, which occasioned a renewal of the tumult. [The Reverend Gentleman was several times forcibly pulled down from the seat on which he was standing, and a cry of "Order, order," was raised.] "Why, Gentlemen," said Mr. Towers, "it cannot be disorderly to inquire of the Chairman, if I am at liberty to speak. I submit to the Chairman that I should be heard. Will you hear me? [Loud tumult, and cries of "No, no,"]

The Rev. Mr. Irons: Procure the name and address of that individual.

The Rev. Mr. Towers: Yes, I will give them—and he handed up his card.

Mr. Irons begged again to be heard; he was not disposed to be harsh, *but he really must say that nothing but the Devil's own impudence could induce any man to frighten the ladies present. [Applause]* If he was to stay there till midnight—aye, or until midnight next day, he was determined to speak, [Loud cheering.] No blackguard should put him down. [Tumultuous applause.] No whelping cur from the pack of his Holiness should attempt to inflict the hydrophobia upon a Tract-loving assembly like the present. [Great applause.] He never, never would yield to those horrid miscreants who denied irresistible grace and the infallible security of the Elect. [Great applause.] For his own part, he thought no cause was truly prospering which the Devil did not think it worth his while to oppose. [Roars of applause.]

The Rev. Mr. Francis next addressed the meeting. He could not avoid adverting in severe terms to the attempts that had been made that evening to defeat the objects of their Society, by exciting a disturbance calculated to alarm the female part of the meeting. He opened his mouth in simplicity and sincerity of mind to advocate the objects of the Society, which, he doubted not, would eventually succeed.

The Rev. B. Lewis next addressed the meeting. He was regardless alike of Popish tyranny and threats, as well as of more secret enemies under the name of Protestants. They should form a phalanx against the enemies of the Cross; the greater the danger the greater the honour: and every knee should yet bow and every tongue acknowledge the name of Christ. The Gospel Tract Society was established for the promotion of the good of man, and the glory of God. Jesus was king in Zion, and went forth in his glorious chariot through the preaching of the Gospel, while his people rejoiced in his progress.

The Rev. Mr. Combs adverted to the tumult excited by their opponents that evening. The Apostles too had been persecuted; but they yielded not under their persecution. No wonder the enemies of the Cross should persecute them; but it would be ineffectual. He trusted and believed the Gospel Tract Society would ever remain worthy of its name, and send forth no publications but such as were in unison with the Bible. [Hear, hear!]

Mr. Elphinstone read some passages out of a newspaper, to show that the Roman Catholics hated the Bible. (We understood him to quote from the Archbishop of Dublin's Evidence before the Committee of the House of Lords.)

Rev. Mr. Towers: Mr. Chairman, hear me. [Great disorder.]

The Rev. Mr. Irons: *That man has the impudence of the Devil* [hear.] He challenged any dozen Catholics, lay or clerical, to meet him in the proper place, and he would refute them; but a Protestant Meeting was not to be interrupted as had been attempted. [Applause.]

The Rev. Mr. Towers: What do you say?

The Rev. Mr. Irons continued: He trusted the friends of the Society would not be intimidated by what had occurred that night, from attending on another occasion.

After some further bustle, the Chairman succeeded in putting the Resolutions, which were carried, and the meeting dispersed. (*A plate was held at the door for collections, but only a few halfpence were seen in the plate.*)

The Rev. Mr. Towers, on leaving the room, was surrounded by several Protestant gentlemen, who expressed themselves disgusted with the treatment he had received, which they considered not only unfair, but disgraceful in the extreme.

MANSION HOUSE.

RELIGIOUS FRAUDS.—On Saturday, T. Eedes, a trunk-maker, in Coleman-street, appeared before Mr. Alderman Thorp, upon a summons which had been obtained against him by Mr. Thomas Rolph, of Crutched-friars, charging him, the said Thomas Eedes, with a violent assault and battery, whilst engaged at a Gospel Tract Society, on last Thursday evening, at the London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street. Mr. Rolph deposed; that he, in conjunction with a few friends, went to a Meeting of the Gospel Tract Society, at the above time and place. That some time after, one of his friends wished to speak in reply to a gentleman who had just sat down. That a tremendous uproar and confusion commenced, and an almost general cry of "*Turn him out, turn him out!*" with some calls of "*Hear him, hear him!*" took place; that of the latter party, he, complainant, was one; that his friend still endeavoured to be heard, but in vain, and all efforts seemed only to increase the confusion. At length a party rushed forward, and the defendant struck him a violent blow on the head: he was otherwise much bruised, and would have been eventually thrown over the banisters of the staircase, were it not for the interference of Mr. Alexander, the respected proprietor of the tavern. He was positive the defendant was the person who so struck him.

Alderman *Thorp* : Have you any witness ?

Mr. *Rolph* : Yes, Sir.

Rev. Mr. *Tyrrell*, a Roman Catholic Clergyman, residing at Stratford, then stepped forward, and handed in his card. He stated, that reading an advertisement in the public papers, that an *open meeting* of the Gospel Tract Society would be held at the London Tavern, and having read reports of previous meetings of the same kind, at which Mr. Butterworth presided, and where it was not only stated, but the reasons demanded, "Why Roman Catholic Priests would not go forward before such open meetings and defend themselves;" he, in consequence, went with the complainant and one or two others; that shortly after they entered the room, a Mr. Hope, who had been speaking, in the range of his abuse, denominated the Pope as "the Man of Sin;" after Mr. Hope had sat down, he (Mr. *Tyrrell*) rose for the mere purpose of meeting the charges, and not for the purpose of interfering with the business for which they had met—his main object was an opportunity of defending his religion from the abuse so liberally heaped upon it; but scarcely had he got on his legs, when a violent confusion and uproar took place. He in vain endeavoured to obtain a hearing; assuring them he would not occupy much of their time in meeting and refuting the imputations cast upon him; but his remonstrances

were met only with blows—he could not however with correctness point out or tell who the individual was that struck him. The defendant was at the time extremely active, and he saw him strike the complainant. He and his party were then by violence and force ejected out of the room, not however before several of the Committee had ordered the officers of the Police to take him into custody. He (Mr. *Tyrrell*) could not conclude his observations without bearing testimony to the humanity of the landlord, as well as the very proper conduct of the officers of the Police.

Alderman *Thorp* then called upon the defendant, and asked what he had to say.

Mr. *Eedes* said, he was one of the Committee, and had never been from his seat for five minutes, therefore the Gentleman who complained must be mistaken in the identity of his person.

Alderman *Thorp*.—Have you any witness to prove that?

Mr. *Eedes*.—Yes, twenty now in Court.

Alderman *Thorp*.—Is Mr. Alexander present?

Rev. Mr. *Tyrrell*.—It was thought more prudent not to appeal to Mr. Alexander, as it might be the means of injuring a man to whom they were chiefly indebted for their protection.

Thomas *Grissel*, No. 31, Little Britain, said, he attended the Meeting accompanied by two ladies, and

they took their seat on the platform near to where Mr. Eedes sat, and he most positively asserted that Mr. Eedes, from the commencement of the Meeting until five minutes before it broke up, did not for one minute leave his seat.

Jeremiah Abbott, an officer of police, stated, that he was stationed at the door, and when the confusion commenced he was called up stairs, where he witnessed a scene of much tumult; several of the Committee desired him to take into charge the gentleman opposite [here the officer pointed to the Rev. Mr. Tyrrell], but as he saw no breach of the peace committed, nor violence offered, he felt himself justified in suffering the gentleman to depart without taking him into custody, although he saw him raise a stick or cane which he held in his hand.

Rev. Mr. Tyrrell: I did raise the cane which I now hold in my hand for the purpose of defending myself against the blows which I perceived were directed at me, but I did not lift it then, nor in my life did I ever raise my hand against any man. [In the concluding words the Rev. Gentleman expressed himself most emphatically.]

Abbott, in continuation, said, that he perceived the complainant very noisy, but did not notice any activity on the part of the defendant.

Mr. *Rolph* again asserted, in the most positive terms, that he was apprised of the defendant's name by a Mr. Wm. Lescher, of Thomas-street, Whitechapel, who had faithfully promised to be there by one o'clock, and when he went on the platform to demand his name, the defendant answered by saying, "I will not give you my name; and am I to be catechised by a boy like you?" He would, however, still persist in the identity of the defendant's person, as the individual who struck him.

Edward Hampson stated, that he sat nearly opposite the defendant, at a short distance, and that he did not see him leave the platform. Several persons who were present, and who were of the Committee, then endeavoured to obtain a hearing, and they seemed to confirm the statement of the last witness; *but the two ladies who went with Thomas Grissel, and who sat near his Worship*, being asked a few questions *which our Reporter could not hear*, Mr. Alderman Thorp said, that from *such misunderstanding*, and such a difference of opinion—where there were such positive swearings on one side, and contradictory statements on the other—no alternative was left him but to refer the matter to another Court, who had the authority of hearing witnesses on both sides on oath. He therefore felt himself obliged to dismiss the complaint.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN through-
out ENGLAND, for the week end-
ing July 2.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	68	9	Oats	24	4
Rye	39	4	Beans	40	0
Barley ..	35	10	Peas	38	3

Total Quantity of Corn returned as
Sold in the Maritime Districts, for
the Week ended July 2.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	34,468	Oats	25,498
Rye	434	Beans	3,328
Barley ..	5,165	Peas	566

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British
Corn, &c. sold and delivered in
this Market, during the week ended
Saturday, July 2.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat ..	4,839	for 16,920	15	2	Average, 09	11
Barley ..	666	....	1,169	1	9	.....35 1
Oats ..	16,837	..	21,578	2	5	.....23 7
Rye	38	....	66	10	0	.....35 0
Beans ..	1,768	...	3,638	6	5	.....41 10
Peas	327	.....	683	6	10	.....41 9

Friday, July 8.—There are toler-
ably good arrivals of most descrip-
tions of Grain this week, and a large
quantity of Flour. Prime samples
of Wheat found sale at Monday's
prices, but all other sorts were ex-
tremely dull. There is something
going on in the Barley trade which

will be developed in a few days.
Beans and Pease find buyers at Mon-
day's terms. Oats still come in
plentifully, and good sweet samples
readily obtain the prices last quoted,
but other qualities have met a dull
sale.

Monday, July 11.—Last week
there was a good supply of nearly all
descriptions of Grain, and a large
quantity of Flour. This morning
there was a small show of Wheat
from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, and
not much Grain of any other sort
fresh up. The weather continues
very fine and dry, which occasions
considerable dullness in the trade for
Wheat, so that only superfine sam-
ples obtain the terms of this day
se'nnight, and all other sorts are ex-
tremely dull in disposal.

Barley is scarce, and 2s. per quar-
ter dearer. Beans do not sell so
freely as of late, but prices are un-
altered. Peas, of both kinds, remain
without variation. Oats of good
sweet quality find buyers at the terms
of this day se'nnight, but other sorts
are very dull, and rather cheaper.
Fresh Flour sells freely, but no alter-
ation in prices. There were 11,810
qrs. of Foreign Wheat imported last
week.

Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack	60s.	—	65s.
— Seconds	56s.	—	60s.
— North Country	52s.	—	55s.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from July 4 to July 9, both inclusive.

Qrs.	Qrs.
Wheat .. 3,421	Tares —
Barley .. 380	Linseed .. 3,360
Malt 4,699	Rapeseed. —
Oats 22,319	Brank .. 48
Beans ... 2,253	Mustard .. 5
Flour 11,918	Flax —
Rye —	Hemp ... —
Pease 402	Seeds ... 20

Foreign.—Wheat, 11,310; Oats, 2,443 qrs. and Flour 650 bushels.

Price of Hops per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, July 11.—The bines are going off, the leaves are turning black, and the strong ones, though yet growing, seem not likely to resist the accumulating load of vermin. Duty 15,000*l*. Prices are looking up with a rapidity equal to the almost unprecedented state of the Plantation. Sussex, 14*l*. 14*s*. to 16*l*. 16*s*.—Kent, 14*l*. 14*s*. to 17*l*. 17*s*.

Maidstone, July 9.—Since our last report we have experienced a general increase of vermin, with cold nights, and in consequence, the forward bines, which a few days back were growing well, and considered in an improving state, are gone back, whilst the backward Hops, according to appearances, are literally done with. The Duty is down, and must be lower, unless some early amendment takes place.

Monday, July 11.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 1383 firkins of Butter, and 773 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 9277 casks of Butter.

City, 13 July, 1825.

BACON.

The consumption has fallen off materially within the last week or ten days; and prices are declining a little. Landed, 58*s*. to 60*s*.

BUTTER.

The supply of Foreign continues abundant, the inferior kinds of which are selling low. Best Dutch, 88*s*. to 90*s*.

CHEESE.

Prices continue high, which will make the stocks hold out till the new come in. Cheshire, 70*s*. to 84*s*.; Double Gloucester, 70*s*. to 76*s*.; Derby, 72*s*. to 76*s*.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 11.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	4	2	to	5 0
Mutton ...	4	4	—	4 10
Veal	4	8	—	5 8
Pork	5	0	—	6 0
Lamb	5	0	—	6 0
Beasts ... 2,078			Sheep ...	22,410
Calves ... 270			Pigs ...	100

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 8
Veal	3	8	—	5 8
Pork	4	0	—	5 8
Lamb	4	0	—	6 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead):

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 6
Veal	3	8	—	5 4
Pork	4	0	—	5 4
Lamb	4	4	—	5 6

Price of Bread.—The price of the lb. Loaf is stated at 11d. by the full-priced Bakers.

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware	£4 10	to	6 0
Middlings.....	2 10	—	3 0
Chats	2 0	—	0 0
Common Red..	0 0	—	0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware	£4 10	to	6 0
Middlings.....	2 10	—	3 0
Chats	1 10	—	2 0
Common Red..	0 0	—	0 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....	60s. to	90s.
Straw...	36s. to	48s.
Clover..	80s. to	110s.
St. James's.—Hay....	65s. to	100s.
Straw ..	42s. to	54s.
Clover..	90s. to	105s.
Whitechapel.—Hay....	66s. to	95s.
Straw...	42s. to	50s.
Clover..	80s. to	115s.

COAL MARKET, July 8.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.

52 Newcastle..	29	29s. 6d. to	38s. 0d.
29 Sunderland..	21	29s. 0d.—	39s. 6d.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.
Aylesbury	74	78	0	40	43	0	30	33	0	40	43	0	0	0	0
Banbury	64	70	0	40	48	0	26	30	0	44	50	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke	63	74	0	36	46	0	24	30	0	44	50	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	64	72	0	36	37	4	26	26	6	48	0	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	56	74	0	32	36	0	24	31	0	38	42	0	38	40	0
Derby	67	73	0	36	42	0	25	30	0	42	47	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	60	74	0	35	60	0	25	34	0	42	58	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	52	72	0	30	36	0	23	28	0	40	52	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	70	76	0	38	42	0	20	25	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eye	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guildford	58	82	0	35	41	0	24	32	0	40	48	0	40	42	0
Henley	70	78	0	36	0	0	25	30	0	45	50	0	44	48	0
Horncastle.....	56	65	0	32	36	0	18	23	0	40	42	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	64	79	0	32	42	0	23	31	0	40	56	0	0	0	0
Lewes	65	66	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newbury	55	79	0	38	40	0	21	31	0	38	48	0	40	46	0
Newcastle	56	70	0	32	40	0	21	30	0	36	40	0	36	56	0
Northampton....	66	70	0	41	42	0	23	28	0	41	43	0	40	42	0
Nottingham	67	0	0	38	0	0	26	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0
Reading	60	80	0	37	45	0	26	32	0	46	51	0	45	47	0
Stamford.....	58	70	0	33	36	6	25	29	0	37	45	0	0	0	0
Stowmarket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swansea	72	0	0	40	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro	75	0	0	41	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge	64	88	0	35	40	0	26	32	0	40	44	0	41	43	0
Warminster.....	53	72	0	27	42	0	24	31	0	34	50	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith*	32	37	6	29	31	6	19	22	0	20	22	0	19	21	0
Haddington*	30	37	6	27	33	0	17	21	6	17	21	0	17	21	0

Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, July 5.—Although the release of Bonded Grain imported antecedent to the 13th May 1822, is now ascertained, and that the weather continues favourable, there were very fair sales of Wheat and Oats effected throughout the past week, at fully the prices of Tuesday last. The market of this day having been well attended, there was a tolerably good demand for Irish Wheat, at about the value last noted. Few of the holders of Foreign Wheat having as yet paid the duty thereon, but few samples appeared. Oats were in moderate demand, and fine qualities advanced $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per 45 lbs.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 28th June to the 4th July, 1825, inclusive:—Wheat, 1,805; Barley, 305; Oats, 3,829; Malt, 40; and Pease, 50 quarters. Flour, 765 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 824 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 130 barrels.

Norwich, July 9.—The Corn market was but scantily supplied with Wheat, and the Millers being almost without stock, caused Red to find purchasers at from 53s. to 70s.; White, 73s.; Barley in request in consequence of the appearance of the growing crop being short.

Birmingham, July 7.—Since this day fortnight Wheat has advanced 2d. to 3d. per 60 lbs. There is more confidence in the trade, and sales are more readily effected generally, as at foot.—Wheat, 8s. 6d. to 9s. per 60lbs.; Malting Barley, 48s. to 50s.; Grinding ditto, 38s. to 40s.; Malt, 68s. to 72s.; Oats, 26s. to 32s.; Beans, 48s. to 56s.; and Peas, 48s. to 56s. per qr. Fine Flour, 55s. to 57s.; and Second ditto, 51s. to 53s. per sack.

Ipswich, July 9.—We had to-day but a small market, and prices were much the same as last week.—Wheat, 65s. to 74s.; Barley, 31s. to 38s.; and Beans, 39s. to 41s. per qr.

Wisbech, July 9.—We had to-day a small market, and the supply of Grain was short. The prices much the same as last week's quotations.

Boston, July 6.—There is scarcely any thing doing in the Corn trade this week; the Farmers not being inclined to submit to further reduction, and the Millers wanting fresh Wheat, that article is rather dearer; no demand for the granaried samples. Oats come sparingly, and are full as dear. Beans also maintain their value. Nothing doing in Barley or Rye. The crops on the ground look extremely well, and fine weather must cause a very early harvest. Quotations of prices as last week.

Wakefield, July 8.—The supply of Wheat is moderate, but small of other descriptions of Grain: the Millers have bought only sparingly; last week's prices are, however, fully maintained. Oats sell full as dear; and Shelling is in request at 33s. per load. No variation to note in other articles.

Hull, July 8.—The Cattle Fair at Beverley caused our market to be thinly attended on Tuesday, consequently the show of samples was exceedingly limited. Fine Wheats fully supported former prices. No alteration took place in the value of any other Grain, but the trade ruled dull for every thing. The Bond Wheats are, at length, released, and some samples were brought forward, to ascertain its value; but there appeared no eager disposition, either on the part of buyer or seller, to do business, and prices may be considered nearly nominal. Several cargoes are shipping for the importers in the interior.

Lynn, July 7.—Our supply of Wheat on Tuesday was only moderate, and samples of fine quality sold freely at our quotations, and in some instances 69s. per quarter was given by our Millers. Barley was exceedingly scarce, and what few samples appeared, fetched 1s. to 2s. per quarter advance. Grey Peas, Beans, and Oats, without alteration. Flour was the same.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, July 9.—As usual for some weeks past we had a very short supply of fat Cattle, prices from 7s. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs. The show of Store Cattle was very large; Scots sold from 4s. to 5s. per stone when fat; Short Horns and Devons, 3s. to 4s. 3d.; Hogg-gets, from 25s. to 38s.; fat ones, 48s. Lambs, a fine show indeed, and not more than half of them sold; prices from 18s. to 26s. Meat: Beef, 6½d. to 9d.; Veal, 6d. to 8d.; Mutton, 6d. to 8d.; Lamb, 9d.; and Pork, 6d. to 7d.

Horncastle, July 9.—Beef, 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 7d.; Lamb, 9d.; and Veal, 8d. to 9d. per lb.

Bristol, June 30.—Beef, from 6½d. to 7d.; Mutton, 6½d. to 7d.; and Pork, 5d. to 5½d. per lb. sinking offal.

Manchester, July 6.—On sale 3431 Sheep, at 5d. to 6½d. per lb. sinking the offal; 403 Cattle, at 4d. to 6½d.; 70 Pigs; 2566 Lambs, at 6d. to 7d.; 20 Calves.—Total 3934.

At *Morpeth Market*, on Wednesday last, there were a good many Cattle, and a full market of Sheep and Lambs, which met with dull sale.—Beef, from 7s. to 7s. 6d.; Mutton, 7s. to 7s. 9d.; Lamb, 7s. to 8s. per stone, sinking offal.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended July 2, 1825.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*.....	71	8	35	7	26	5
Essex	70	10	32	0	26	8
Kent.....	67	11	34	0	27	7
Sussex.....	68	4	39	6	26	5
Suffolk	70	6	38	9	26	6
Cambridgeshire.....	66	3	0	0	20	9
Norfolk	68	0	32	0	25	8
Lincolnshire	65	6	42	10	20	10
Yorkshire	65	2	37	7	22	3
Durham	68	3	0	0	30	0
Northumberland	64	2	36	7	25	7
Cumberland	67	0	35	2	24	1
Westmoreland	72	5	37	0	25	9
Lancashire	69	0	0	0	25	2
Cheshire	70	8	47	4	25	11
Gloucestershire.....	71	5	42	4	27	7
Somersetshire	70	9	36	1	24	9
Monmouthshire.....	70	11	44	0	0	0
Devonshire.....	71	1	38	1	26	8
Cornwall.....	72	4	40	8	26	2
Dorsetshire	67	10	33	11	27	11
Hampshire	68	8	36	0	24	1
North Wales.....	68	4	42	7	21	3
South Wales.....	64	7	38	4	20	7

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

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